

THE CITIZEN

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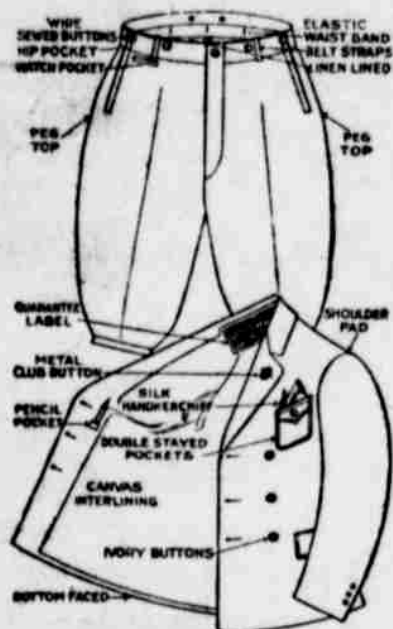
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No. 39

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R. R. COYLE

PREVENTION OF CRIME—SECOND STEP

The first step—*Prenatal influence*. The first word, the word that describes the process—*eugenics*. These we discussed two weeks ago. We are now to take up the second step and the second word—the process word.

And what are they? *Parental influence*, the step; and *training*, the word. Can any one see it otherwise? Hardly. And every one can readily see that the parents' problem of training is more than half solved, if the first step was a true step—if the prenatal influence was what it should be—more than half solved for two reasons: In the first place parents with sufficient wisdom and forethought to have a care for the prenatal influences on their offspring are equipped by the same wisdom for the later work of training; and in the second place their task is rendered less difficult by the fact that the dispositions with which they are to work have to a large extent already been given right direction. A most significant argument, this, in behalf of the science of eugenics.

So it follows that the problem of parental training, difficult in every case, is a problem, harder by many folds, to the very persons the least competent to attempt a solution. Hence the fact that the homes that breed the criminal disposition usually are the trainers, willingly or unwillingly, of criminals. Hence the wholesale turning over to the school and the church of the functions of the home by the parents. Hence the more than *pound of cure* that so often does not cure, and the less than *ounce of prevention* that rarely prevents. Hence our increasing criminal record—our appalling criminal record.

It will be seen from the foregoing that there are three classes of parents—those who willfully both breed and train criminals, those who unwillingly do so thru ignorance and those who both have a care for the principle of eugenics and really train for righteousness. For the first class the only remedies are some regenerating processes or the invoking of some legal restraint. The second class invites instruction and direction. While the third class already has its problems practically solved.

It is to the second class, therefore, — the class that both invites and needs—that our appeal is made. We call it an appeal because we think we are laying bare the *sources of crime*, we think we see the remedy and we want to enlist thought—thought on the prevention of crime—parental influences that will prevent crime. Coming directly to the point—training—the training in the home that obviates crime.

And the first suggestion we have to make is that it takes the *trained to train*. Discouraging isn't it? Yes. But the future of our children ought to be worth the price. Children are easily led but are hard to drive over a more difficult road while we—the drivers—are going in an easier and opposite way. It is neither precept nor example alone that tells effectively. It requires both example and precept to *train*. Parents should lure to better things and lead the way.

In the second place it takes the wise, the just, the good and the self controlled to make punishment either an instrument of cure or prevention. If inflicted in anger or inspired by a feeling of personal hurt or revenge by parents their guilt is greater than that of the one punished and the "venting of their spleen" is their only reward, for the child will harbor resentment and in its turn get revenge by further outbreaks. Punishment to be effective for good must be inflicted not in impatience and anger but in calmness and in love. Whipping is never in place except in cases of rebellion, and scolding never. Scolds ought to be in the insane asylum. They should be kept as far away from children as possible. The only punishment that the wise parent will use will be such as can be found in the imposition of extra tasks or in certain deprivations—natural punishment.

And there are several principles that the world is gradually learning that all parents who are interested in the training of their children should begin to put into practice.

The first is the value of *positives as against negatives*. There is certainly too much of the "don't" and not enough of the "do" in parents' directions to their children. The best way to keep them from the things that call for the "don't" is to enlist their activity in other directions—right directions. Much of vice and crime are the result of indolence—the want of something worth while to do. Indeed in the future it will be known that "vice must be fought by welfare not by restraint," and that our pleasures are stronger than our temptations.

Another principle that demands attention is that of *indirection*. The direct way to get children to be good is to constantly urge them to be good, but that is not the wisest nor the surest way. The best way and the surest way is the indirect way—letting goodness follow usefulness and happiness. Children, just like their parents, resent all efforts to make them good but they like to be shown the way to happiness and usefulness, and the pursuit of these brings the goodness by the way.

All this in reference to *training*—parental training to prevent crime. And we have just one more suggestion. It is in reference to the parent's conception of the part religion plays in the process.

The popular notion is that all good and goodness come from religion and we think that is about true, but the great failure of the home and the parents in the matter of training to prevent crime is due to a misconception of what religion is. They mistake Doctrine for religion and say, of course, that they can't teach it. The fact is that no two churches can teach it alike and parents are justified in their determination not to try. But doctrine is not religion and parents are the best teachers of religion when they know just what it is—that its best definition is *character*.

The home can train in gentleness, kindness, purity, courtesy, or it can neglect these and allow the children to become uncouth, hard-hearted, impure, liars and thieves—the parents expecting all these virtues to be supplied by *conversion*—religion—when they get old enough to decide for themselves. They may be but they most often are not; and, if these should be supplied, that would be to invite vice—crime—in order to enjoy the privilege of having it cured.

The better way is for the parents to teach these things, thus anticipating conversion—thus teaching religion—thus **PREVENTING CRIME**.

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History of the English Bible

Tenth and Last Article—The Revised and American Revised Versions—The Most Accurate of All the Translations—Omissions Due to Earlier and More Accurate Sources.

By PROF. J. R. ROBERTSON

Revised Version

Our series of articles on the English Bible must close with an account of the Revised Version which is gradually but surely taking the place of the version of King James. Although the latter has a rhythm and beauty of language that has given it a firm place in the hearts of all people it must be admitted that the Revised Version is greatly superior in accuracy, and brings us much closer to the meaning of the Bible message, the thing which we should most of all desire.

Suggested in 1653

The movement for a revision of the King James Bible began quite early. It was suggested in the Parliament of Cromwell in 1653. The idea was revived in 1856 in the House of Commons and in the circles of the church. Definite action was not taken until 1870 when the Convocation sitting at Canterbury resolved that a revision was desirable. They voted that a body of their own members should do the work being empowered to "invite the cooperation of any, eminent for scholarship, to whatever nation or religious body they may belong."

Americans Help

The company of revisers thus provided for the work was separated later into two, one to take charge of the revision of the new testament and the other of the old. An invitation was also given to a group of American scholars to act as an advisory board, thus making the revision of the Bible the occasion for an Anglo-American bond of union in a great and scholarly cause in which the interest was mutual.

Most Careful Work

The work was begun in 1871, the New Testament was published in 1881 and the Old Testament in 1885. It is only necessary to know the process of revision in order to realize how careful was the work and how great our debt of gratitude should be. The group of English scholars met every day for ten years. Only a few verses were considered at a single sitting. The opinions of all were heard and a vote was taken before any change was made in the text. All alterations were sent to the American scholars and considered again when they came back. In some cases of importance the text was critically examined as many as seven different times and was only settled at last by a vote of two-thirds of the board.

Many Changes

The rules under which the revisers worked required that as few changes be made as was consistent with the "faithfulness of the meaning." The number of changes, however, was large, larger perhaps than was expected when the work began.

ted when the work began. The greater part of these were more accurate translations of little connecting words which nevertheless often changed the meaning and made it clearer.

Due to Better Sources

One group of more fundamental changes consisted in the alteration of the text itself either by omissions, additions, or alterations due to better Hebrew or Greek sources than any which had been used in the earlier editions.

OPENING OF SPRING TERM
March 20th

The Spring Term begins with no vacation immediately following the Winter term. Correspondence shows that there will be the largest number of students ever here for a Spring term, particularly in the Normal Department where the advantages and attractions are so great. Special classes will be formed for those preparing for teacher's examinations, and the work for those in the advanced years of the Normal Course is particularly strong.

The Spring Term of ten weeks, with a four weeks term for those who must begin farm work April 26, and a seven weeks term for those who must be examined about the middle of May, has great attractions in the way of public events, including anniversaries of Ladies Literary Societies, Debate of Junior Literary Societies, Excursion, Field Day, etc.

Old students returning, and new students coming to join the ranks will have hearty welcome.

The only ceremony is the Procession starting from Ladies Hall at 9:10 a. m.

INTERESTING FEATURES

We call attention to the last of the articles by Prof. Robertson on the History of the English Bible this week. These articles have been of unusual interest and should be preserved by all religious workers.

The farm articles by Mr. Clark will be resumed soon, but we have two columns devoted to the farm and garden this week on page 7.

The article on Trapping on page 7 should be of value to many of our readers.

See the poem, "The Average Man," on last page, and the Sermon and Sunday School lesson on pages 6 and 7.

Read "The Prevention of Crime—Second Step."

A very interesting write up of the Danville Y. M. C. A. convention and several other articles of importance were crowded out and will have to be inserted in future issues.

NEWS OF THE WEEK IN OUR OWN STATE

The Income Tax Amendment Likely to Fail—The President's Message—The House Program—Roosevelt Dedicates the Big Roosevelt Dam—Murphy Still Their Owner—Rumors of War.

THE INCOME TAX

An amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for an income tax passed Congress July 5, 1909. This was only preparatory to the ratification by the states. Twenty-six of the states have already taken favorable action in regard to the amendment and the matter is pending before the Legislatures of seven others. Nine more, or thirty-five, are necessary to make the amendment valid.

THE COMING MESSAGE

There has been considerable speculation as to the matters to be published in the President's message for the extra session on April 4th. But now the wise ones say that only two matters are to be discussed—reciprocity with Canada, which occasioned the calling of the session, and the tariff board; the latter measure failing to meet the approval of Congress during the last hours.

DEMOCRATIC PROGRAM

It is reported from Washington from seemingly reliable sources, those having the confidence of the majority party in the House, that the first measure to be considered will be the matter of the popular election of United States Senators. Since the requisite number of states has passed upon the matter it is said that an amendment in the form of a resolution will be immediately passed by the House and sent to the Senate. The next matter to be taken up is the bill providing staterhood for Arizona and New Mexico. Then will come the reciprocity treaty and possibly the tariff board.

ROOSEVELT IN ARIZONA

Ex-President Roosevelt has passed the Arizona mark in his speaking tour encircling the Union. At a place called Roosevelt, Arizona, on the 15th inst., he dedicated the big irrigation dam, said to be one of the largest dams in the world, and his daughter, Ethel, pressed the button that started the waters flowing which will change two hundred thousand desert acres into a garden of Eden.

(Continued on fifth page)

In the Race for Governor—New Judge for Fayette—Shooting in Court House—Another Night Rider Outrage—Lexington Wants Better Train Service—Queen and Crescent Strike Situation.

ANNOUNCE FOR GOVERNOR

Two candidates have announced for Governor during the last week. The first was Lieutenant Governor Cox of Mayville who issued his statement on the 15th. The next was Mr. Edward T. Franks of Marion, Ky. The announcement of Judge O'Rear has been expected from day to day but has not yet been made, and it is widely reported that Mr. Edwin B. Morrow of Somerset, nephew to Senator Bradley, thinking that his present position as United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky, which was secured for him by his uncle a few months ago, Mr. Taft's appointment of J. M. Sharp being held up, is not satisfactory and he is anxious for his friends to push him into the contest for the Governorship.

JUDGE PARKER'S SUCCESSOR

The successor of Judge Watts Parker of the Fayette Circuit Court who died last week is Judge Chas. Kerr. He was appointed by Governor Wilson at the close of the week and took the oath of office Monday morning. Judge Kerr received the unanimous endorsement of the Fayette County Bar.

SHOOTING IN POWELL

Rev. Nelson McKintosh of Clay City was probably fatally shot in the Court House at Stanton, Powell County, Monday, by Berry Barnett who is also of Clay City. The shooting was done in the presence of Judge Benton who had just adjourned court and was stepping down from the bench. McKintosh was accused of having shot at Barnett some time before and the trial of his case was to come up the afternoon of the shooting.

NIGHT RIDER OUTRAGE

Bourbon County was visited this week by a band of night riders who burned a barn of J. C. Kelley which contained fifteen thousand pounds of tobacco. The total loss is estimated at three thousand dollars. There is no clue to the raiders. They were heavily armed and mounted on horseback and stayed by the building.

(Continued on fifth page)